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<b>Thesis Title</b>	The Administrative Factors Affecting the Performance of Health Center Chiefs According to the Plan for Prevention and Control of Respiratory Infection Among Children Under Five in Khonkaen Province
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### **ABSTRACT**

Acute respiratory infectious in children is a major problem in Thailand causing a substantial loss of lives and property. Many attempts have been made without success. The results are still varied operations due to management procedures and administrative factors.

The main objective of this research study was to identify the administrative factors affecting the performance of the health center chiefs according to the plan for prevention and control of respiratory infection among children under the age of five in Khonkaen Province. The study emphasized selected factors including manpower, budget, supporting, and administrative processes. The information was collected by mailed questionnaires and direct interview. There were 183 complete questionnaires (89.70%) returned for statistical analysis.

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The results showed that personal characteristics such as age and marital status had a significant relationship with the prevention and control of respiratory infection in children ( $p < 0.05$ ). On the other hand, sex, economic status, education, training, further education, employment duration, and job position had no significant relationship with the prevention and control of respiratory infection in children.

For the manpower factor, there was a significant relationship between knowledge and skill ( $p < 0.05$ ). The prevention and control of respiratory infection in children, where the relationship between the latter and the sufficiency of manpower was not significant.

The prevention and control of respiratory infection in children had a significant relationship with the adequacy of the budget ( $p < 0.05$ ), but not with the budget source, allocation, and regulation.

The sufficiency of supporting materials had a significant relationship with the protection and prevention of respiratory infection in children ( $p < 0.05$ ). But the quality of supporting materials did not.

Administrative factors such as planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling had no significant relationship with the prevention and control of respiratory infection in children with the exception of process evaluation of the program.

The result of this research suggests that health center chiefs should encourage their staff on gaining more knowledge with emphasis on operation in such a way that the project meets the budget datelines and demands, and provide manuals for preparation of material utilization.